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'JUST AFTER THE WAR.'

EDWARD A. OLDHAM,  
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## WASHINGTON NOTES.

### SHADOW'S WEEKLY BUDGET OF CAPITAL NEWS.

Alaska on a Room—The Republicans Dissatisfied with the Amount of Appropriations—Mr. Morrison and the Tariff

Special Correspondence of the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The territory of Alaska is growing popular. If Congress take steps as it should, the wilderness may soon be transformed and civilization eventually mark every corner. It is just what the United States needs. The benefits of the homestead law have already been promised. Unfortunate men, at the Capital and elsewhere, are willing to go to Alaska and begin life anew. But several big men, who represent bigger interests, are discouraging these unfortunate men, on the one hand, and bamboozling Congress, on the other. These big men want Alaska all to themselves; they want every acre of ground and no restrictions. What is worst the lobby or "third house" is stronger than the Senate and House put together.

### THE SENATE

resumed consideration of the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill, with comic variations ending in its passage. The comedy of the week, however, was the attempt to consider the bill forbidding members of Congress acting as railroad attorneys. THE SENTINEL has already given a synopsis. Senator Hoar asked that the last Tuesday of April be substituted for the 4th of March, as of terms of President and members of Congress. The Military Academy bill was passed. Also, the Invalid pension bill. Senator Plumb protested against the West Point appropriations on the ground that it should cease until equal privileges had been given civilians. He regarded the present system as a hot bed of aristocracy.

### THE HOUSE

actings upon THE SENTINEL's suggestion passed the bill prohibiting book-making and pool-selling in the District of Columbia. Mr. Hewitt asked that the celebrations of 1492 and 1789 respectfully, be transferred to New York City. A bill was introduced appropriating \$10,000 per annum, to State institutions, for the encouragement of inventors. Also, to exclude members from privileges of the floor. The sundry civil appropriation bill provides \$21,068,822.04, five million less than last year, and twelve millions less than asked. Of course, the legislative appropriation bill, and kindred subjects, afforded abundant opportunity for pointless debate.

### THE PROTECTIONISTS

do not satisfy Republicans. It is unfortunate, because on this question—the only excuse, perhaps, for the House of Representatives—both sides should unite. It will be a misfortune, indeed if Republicans do not concur; the Democrats will be compelled to grant the appropriation, alone. The question is lost in a labyrinth of figures. Naturally, enough, everybody finds a different result. Hiscock, shaggy Republican, discovers a defect in the revenue of \$14,000,000. Randall, shorn Protectionists, declares it will not be that much. Morrison, unshorn Free-trader, swears it will not be anything of the kind. And so no one, but the Congressmen who understand Congressional Arithmetic, knows what it will be.

### THE FREE-TRADERS

have frequently attempted to alarm the country in the manner of Hiscock the shaggy. Sam Randall, and other Democratic Protectionists, have given encouragement to all such alarms. It is just what anybody in Sam Randall or Hiscock the shaggy's place would do; it is vantage-ground. But, it must be confessed, that Mr. Morrison's position is not quite so clear. What is more, Mr. Morrison needs no subterfuge to create an alarm; it is enough for Mr. Morrison to state the cold, hard truth. And so no one, but these gentlemen, knows what Protection or Free-trade means.

can cause no alarm, if we except Mr. Morrison. The Free-trader knows what he means; Mr. Morrison never did and never will. If the Republican party have the courage to father Protection, it would speak little for the Democratic party, if it could not father something better than Mr. Morrison. The Republicans have had the advantage from the start, they have been Protectionists and nothing else. What man, to-day, can define the position of the Democrats? They have let Sam Randall build up argument for Protection, and let Mr. Morrison build up nothing. Hence—but, if Democrats are not Free-traders, then the Democratic party stands on the funeral pile Mr. Morrison has erected. It would be better to be defeated for something no man will ever analyze.

It's time to stop fooling, and be Free-traders, or nothing.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

has been pronounced un-Democratic. This is the line of argument, makes the Civil Service Law unconstitutional. But it is an unfair advantage. Why shouldn't the Civil Service Law be un-Republican? But the number of Republicans enjoying its protection, makes the Civil Service Law quite Republican. There is no sense in either argument; it is the sophistry of American politics. The Civil Service Law is just as constitutional, to-day, as when it was passed. Senator Vance honestly believes it is a humbug. Representative Cox believes it is a good law. Let everybody have an opinion. But everybody will deny that what is Republican is un-Democratic, and what is Democratic is constitutional. Anything for argument.

### THE DEMOCRATIC OFFICE-SEEKER

suffers misfortune, of course; circumstances are unfavorable. But it would be un-Democratic, un-Republican and un-constitutional too. If Congress should take one step for the special benefit of the Democratic office-seeker. It is very unfortunate. But the Democratic office-seeker wouldn't have Congress do anything like that. Of course, the Democratic office-seeker makes divers threats; it shows just what the Democratic office-seeker was and is; it rides the Democratic party of a scalawag, humbug, and traitor. An office is a good thing—we should like to have one, too, six or seven months at a dose—but no man is a reliable Democrat until he has passed through the fire of disappointments and stood out in the cold world of starvation. A man, then may honestly brag of being a Democrat. True Democracy is heart-deep.

### A BALD HEAD

is a common feature of the House. It may not be a characteristic of bald heads but the Congressional bald head frequently buries his face in his hands or in the bosom of his desk. As a natural result, you are left to wonder to whom the shining surface belongs, there are so many. But there is one you can distinguish no matter how deep it may be buried. It is marked for life with a gash every one notices; it is a deep furrow. And so when Col. Cowles buries his face, you can distinguish that bald head in a minute; the wound he received near Petersburg twenty years ago looms up.

SHADOW.

### BALTIMORE NOTES.

The New Post Master—Archbishop Gibbons and His Approaching Ceremony.

Special Correspondence of the Sentinel.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—Baltimore enjoys the rare distinction of having a millionaire, in the person of Mr. Frank Brown, as her postmaster. The first Federal appointment made in Maryland by the present administration was that of I. Parker Veazly as postmaster of Baltimore. After a year's service, Mr. Veazly resigned some months ago, as his official duties interfered with the pursuit of his law practice. During his short term of office he introduced many much-needed changes in the system, and recommended many, equally as well needed, which the Department saw fit not to approve of. The new incumbent who took charge on June 1, is a well-known society man, whose only political office has been that of the lower house of the State legislature; his aspirations have soared higher, however, and with a view of obtaining the Governorship of the State; he entertained at sumptuous dinners during the past winter the leading politicians of the State. His appointment as postmaster was a great surprise to every one, and is looked upon as a quietus to his gubernatorial aspirations by which he is removed from all possibility of doing any harm at the nominating convention soon to be held.

### NOTES.

Sam Jones and Sam Small closed their four weeks' revival here a few weeks ago. Two thousand persons are said to have professed conversion. Archbishop Gibbons will be elevated to the Cardinalate on June 30. Collections are being taken up in all the churches to defray the expenses of the ceremony, which will be very heavy.

The conferring of degrees (B.A. and Ph.D.) at Johns Hopkins University took place on Monday, June 14. This institution has no commencements, with their long-winded orations, and the other usual accompaniments. The exercises consisted of a brief address by the President, reviewing the year's work, and a short address by a prominent gentleman not connected with the University, after which the diplomas were distributed, and the entire assembly adjourned to the Gymnasium where a social reception was held, and the inner man satisfied with refreshments. M. R. R.

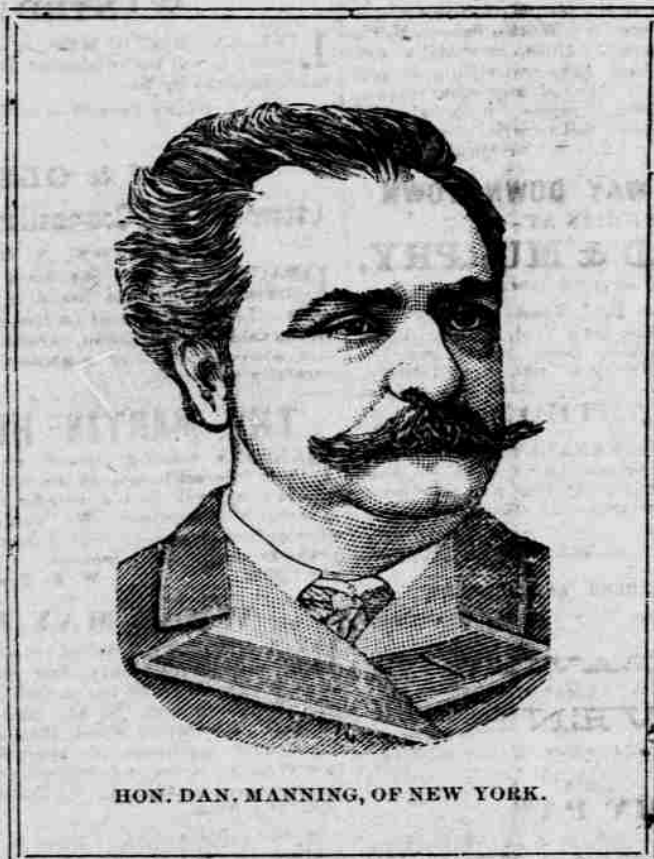
## COLONIAL RELIGION.

### THE BAPTIST CAUSE IN BERTIE COUNTY IN 1776.

The Shooting of Rev. John Tanner by a Man Named Dawson Whose Wife had Been Baptized by the Former.

[For the Sentinel.]

During the progress of a series of meetings at Windsor, Bertie county, under the auspices of the Baptist, much interest was manifested, and during the meeting a Mrs. Dawson made a profession of religion, and desired baptism by immersion in order to connect herself with the church at Cashie, under the pastoral care of Rev. Jeremiah Dargan. From the "History of the Kehukee Baptists—A Association," the following account of her baptism and the shooting of Elder



HON. DAN MANNING, OF NEW YORK.

Tanner, for performing the ceremony, is taken:

"A certain woman by the name of Dawson, in the town of Windsor, N. C., had reason to hope her soul was converted, saw baptism to be a duty for a believer to comply with, and expressed a great desire to join the church at Cashie, under the care of Elder Dargan. Her husband, who was violently opposed to it, and a great persecution, had threatened, that if any man baptised his wife he would shoot him; accordingly baptism was deferred for some considerable time. At length Elder Tanner was present at Elder Dargan's meeting, and Mrs. Dawson applied to the church for baptism, expressing her desire to comply with her duty. She related her experience and was received; and as Elder Dargan was an infirm man, he generally when other ministers were present, would apply to them to administer the ordinance in his stead. He therefore requested Elder Tanner to perform the duty of baptism at this time. Whether Elder Tanner was apprised of Dawson's threatening or not, or whether he thought it was his duty to obey God rather than man, we are not able to say, but so it was he baptised sister Dawson. And in June following (1777) Elder Tanner was expected to preach at Sanday Run meeting house, and Dawson, hearing of the appointment, came up from Windsor, to Norfolk's Ferry, on Roanoke river, and lay in wait near the banks of the river, and when Elder Tanner, in company with Dargan, ascended the bank from the ferry landing, Dawson, being a few yards from him, shot him with a large horseman's pistol, and seventeen shot went into his thigh, one of which was a large buckshot, that went through his thigh and lodged between his breeches and thigh on the other side. Elder Burkitt was present when the doctor (who was immediately sent for) took part of the shot out of his thigh.

In this wounded condition Elder Tanner was carried to the house of Mr. Elisha Williams, in Scotland Neck, where he lay some weeks, and his life was spared; but through the goodness of God he recovered again. Dawson seemed somewhat frightened, fearing he would die, and sent a doctor up to attend him. After Elder Tanner recovered, he never attempted to seek for any recompense, or to have legal steps taken against Dawson, for the injury done him, but submitted to it patiently as "persecution for Christ's sake."

Now, nearly one hundred years after the foregoing occurrence, the Baptist of Windsor, Cashie and Scotland Neck under the guidance of such men as Hufham, Dowell, Barber and others

are gathering the people, preaching the gospel, that Tanner nearly laid down his life to uphold baptising the people who believe on the Lord Jesus Christ as their personal Savior without any fear of shot-gun policy or wayside assassins, until, instead of a handful of believers the Baptist are numbered by the thousand.

J. C. B.

### NORTH CAROLINA EDITORS.

Visit Washington City and Meet the President.

Special Correspondence of the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Nearly all of the visiting members of the North Carolina Press Association, who arrived Sunday, return to-morrow, Wednesday. As one man, the Association expresses unbounded delight with the

## A TARHEEL IN ENGLAND.

### CONSUL HALE'S SPEECH AT MANCHESTER.

Celebrating the Queen's Birthday and What a Former North Carolina Editor had to Say.

THE SENTINEL acknowledges the receipt of an English paper containing a speech made by Maj. E. J. Hale, former editor of the Fayetteville Observer and now United States Consul at Manchester, England. The speech was delivered at the Queen's Hotel in that city on the 24th ult. the occasion being the celebration of Her Majesty's 67th birthday, presided over by the Mayor and attended by many distinguished guests, embracing the chief dignitaries of the city and noted visitors from other parts of the kingdom, together with the consuls representing the different nations abroad and other members of the diplomatic corps.

This speech which will be read with rare interest by all North Carolinians, is as follows:

Mr. Chairman, my lords, and gentlemen:—It is my pleasure, by the will of my colleagues, to make response to the eloquent words in which the heads of all foreign nations have just been pledged by the representative of the great Emperor; and it occurs to me that nowhere in the world, at the present time, can such a toast be so appropriately given or so graciously received as in this great city of Manchester. For England has become the habitation of material endeavor; and Manchester I hold to be the embodiment of the spirit of England and the best exponent of her material grandeur. The able gentlemen to whom that subject was entrusted will speak to you in behalf of the commerce. Without trenching in any degree upon their prerogatives, I propose briefly, Mr. Chairman, to ask attention to the other side of the question, and to point out the changed relations which the heads of the nations have assumed to that which chiefly concerns Manchester, and which these gentlemen will so well uphold. For the enlightened rulers of the present day have rejected the policy of the ancient dynasties, and find power in promoting the general welfare by the extension of international trade. (Hear, hear.) It is not necessary, as it would be unbecoming this convivial occasion, to dwell upon the remarkable events which produced these changes in the world's history. For you all know how, up to a comparatively recent period, there was strife between the political and commercial forces of the world; how trade between the nations, in the early days, was driven from the land and sought safety on the seashore and an international highway on the sea; how, feebly at first, but with growing strength when once it had learned to choose its own battlefield, it expressed itself in successive stages of power—through Tyre, Carthage, Venice and the towns of the Dutch Republic—until it found an abiding triumph in this magnified Venice, the vast seaport of the British Isles. (Applause.) These things we all know. But I do not know that the world understands—I do not quite know that Englishmen altogether appreciate—the part that Manchester played in this shifting of the seat of power that accompanied the victory of commerce. For, however little attention be paid to the fact, she is the metropolis of the largest industrial population on earth, and she bred the men that made the machines and that formulated the economic truths that have revolutionised the world. She may be said, indeed, to have given to mankind all that made the victory worth having, when she gave to manufacturers Arkwright and Crompton, and to commerce Peel, Cobden and Bright. (Applause.) But more, I find among the people of Manchester evidence of uncommon good sense that is in keeping with their other commercial attributes.

Two examples of this have especially struck me. One is their appreciation of the newspapers of Manchester, and the other is their marked recognition of the consular body as such, which here enjoys unusual distinction. It is not difficult to account for the first of these phenomena, for the newspapers of Manchester are, without doubt, the best commercial newspapers in its highest sense—they are, without doubt, the best commercial newspapers in the world. But with respect to the other, a vicarious modesty in behalf of my blushing colleagues forbids my pursuing the subject. There is, however in all seriousness, an important truth that underlies these facts, I remember that when I was a boy, they used to say in my country that "cotton is king." Whatever the original significance of this aphorism, it came

eventually to express not that cotton was more king than the forces that threatened its domain, or that it was more king than wheat, or more king than commerce, of which it was but a paradox, that those attributes of pure statecraft which formerly was held of supreme account in the States that produced the cotton, were dethroned by their representative of industry. (Applause.)

So, indeed, cotton is king—that is to say, commerce is king. And the king is commerce—that is, from it he derives might, power and dominion. But commerce means peace; and, as the consul is the agent of commerce, he has become the messenger of peace, as once his diplomatic brother was the herald of war. So it comes about that as the nations more and more demand peace, the consular branch of the foreign service is exalted, as the universal attention now drawn to it demonstrates.

For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, it has seemed to me that Manchester has simply given another proof of that instinctive provision which has given her commercial leadership in her attitude toward the consuls; and that the august personages in whose behalf I speak to-night have chiefest cause here for graciously receiving the tribute which annually at this board is rendered them. In the name therefore of the heads of all foreign nations, I beg to thank you sir, for what you have said to-night, and the authorities and people of this great community for what they have done and for what they continue to do for that which chiefly concerns those for whom I speak; and in their behalf I venture to express the hope that, as England has taken the lead in the shipping of the world, since mariner's compass gave her America and the maritime route to India, the ships of all nations may yet render fortune at the docks of this representative city. (Applause.)

DAN MANNING.

### The Secretary of the Treasury Sends in His Resignation.

The sending in to the President of Hon. Dan'l. Manning's resignation of the Secretaryship of the Treasury, again rivets the attention of the public to this gentleman who has so recently passed through a very serious period of illness.

During the time in which he has filled a cabinet position, Secretary Manning has proved an exceptionally capable and useful officer, although previously unused to the duties entrusted to him.

Daniel Manning is in the prime of life, about forty-eight years of age. He was born of parents in a very humble condition of life. At an early age he entered the printing office of the Albany Argus, and in due time rose from the drudgery of sweeping floors and running errands to be a compositor in the office of that influential journal. At that time William Cassidy was its editor, a man of great ability, who made the paper. Always on the lookout for young men of energy, to assist him in the conduct of his journal, Cassidy took particular notice of Manning, who was a hero and a terror to some of the leading roughs in Albany. Moreover he was bright as well as courageous and energetic, and when he was about twenty, Cassidy gave him a position as reporter on the staff of the Argus. As such his first assignments were in the chamber of the New York Assembly. Manning soon became known to the political leaders in the House, and it was not long before he evinced ability in manipulating the vote of his country. He rose in business step by step, and is now President of the Argus Company, Albany. Manning possesses considerable wealth, dresses handsomely, and lives in good style. He married the second time shortly before his appointment to a cabinet position. By his first wife he has one son and one daughter. He has never held an elective office.

### The Old Town of Williamsboro.

From the Wilmington Star.

Bishop Ravenscroft lived in the rectory at Williamsboro, in old Granville now Vance, adjoining the church and preached in it often. In the vestry room now stands the arm chair in which that eloquent diocesan wrote his sermons. Chief Justice Henderson was a member of the vestry and Badger, Gaston, Mangum, Graham, Reade, Pearson and numbers of our greatest men worshipped there while attending Judge Henderson's famous law school in Williamsboro. The church is in bad repair—Charlotte Observer. That building was first erected about 1755 by Howell Lewis, of Granville, the contractor, as a Presbyterian church, at another point in Granville, but without our notes we cannot say definitely. It was afterwards taken down and erected at Williamsboro, one of the three post-towns in North Carolina in the War of the Rebellion in 1775-83.